THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1800. [Vol. VIII.--No. 1172

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sales.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

AUCTION ROOM
AND
COMMISSION STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced business in the line of Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, in that commodious house on Union-street, two doors south of Messrs. John and Thomas Vowell's (adjacent to which they have a large warehouse fronting on the wharf) which will always be kept open for the reception of goods, and for selling such articles by wholesale only, between the times of public sale, as may be under limitation. The days of public sale at the Auction Room will be MONDAY and THURSDAY in every week—the particulars of which will be notified previous thereto.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE.

September 1.

THE TAVERN
OF
FAIRFAX COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
To Let.

I WISH to rent for one or more years, to a person or persons able and qualified to keep it, the BRICK HOUSE erected for a Tavern at this place. I am now making some additional improvements which will be compleated in a few weeks. The house is large and well calculated for the purpose, as will be the stable, to which are adding sheds on each side, that will then hold 48 horses, with a very large quantity of hay. To the Brick house will be added a large piazza, the full length, &c.

From the small trial already experienced, I am authorised to say, but few situations of this kind would be equally productive of profit to the occupant, if well calculated for the business. There will be let with the buildings and lot on which they stand, a grazing lot of about four acres, and other privileges will be allowed a tenant. Possession can be had at any time between this and the first day of January next.

Also to Rent at the same place,

A HOUSE CALCULATED FOR A STORE,

with store and compting rooms, and a Cellar under the whole.

This has been heretofore considered as a fashionable place for a store, but has now become much more so, from the public buildings having been erected thereat.

I will let to mechanics, on ground rent for ever, a few LOTS at this place—and think it a very suitable situation for a saddler, blacksmith, wheelwright, tanner, hoopmaker, &c. as the country custom is their chief dependence. A fine situation for a Tan-Yard now for sale, where a never failing stream may be conducted to any part, at an expence not greater than the labour of a hand for one day.

Also to Rent,

A DWELLING HOUSE, KITCHEN AND STABLE,

with a lot of two Acres inclosed, fronting on the turnpike road, within one and a quarter of a mile from this place—the house is new, and the buildings near and convenient, and will suit a Mechanic, if for the purpose of carrying on that occupation, will be given the first of January next.

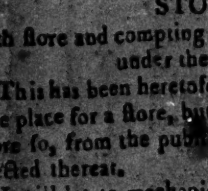
For the above Rents

A GOOD TITLE WILL BE MADE

in Alexandria Court on the 4th of August, for particulars of which apply to the Printers hereof.

RICHARD RATCLIFFE.

I Will Sell
ON A LIBERAL CREDIT,



Or exchange for property near the River,

THE SCHOONER,

Two Brothers

Wanted—a quantity of

SHINGLE BALLAST.

October 28. J. SWIFT.

William Oxley and Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have imported from England, upon the most reasonable terms, per the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Aitkin, the following goods, which are opened and offered for sale

At the House of Mr. B. Chequiere, next door to Col. Gilpin's, King Street.

Woollen Cloths & Kerseymeres, Point and Rose Blankets, Welch Flannels, Spotted Swan Skins, 7-8 and 9-8 Fancy Callicoes, Muslin and Furniture Callicoes, Calimancoes, Irish Linens, Barcelona and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Women and Men's Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose, Dimities, Marseilles Quiltings, Threads, Sewing Silks, Silk and Scarf Twist, Pins, &c.

ALSO FOR SALE,

10 by 12 & 7 by 9 Window Glass, best London Porter in casks of six dozen each, Figblue, New-York Beef and Pork, &c. &c.

All of which they wish to sell for Cash approved notes or bonds, flour, &c. And to such persons as can be recommended for punctuality, a liberal credit will be given.

Alex. Sept. 23. eptf

Notice is hereby given.

THAT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Turnpike Road is most earnestly requested at the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. M'Cabe, in Leesburg, on the second Monday in November next.

THOMASON ELLZEY.
PRESLEY GUNNELL, } Com'rs

October 28. 110N.

WANTED TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,

A BLACKSMITH,

WHO is accustomed to the work of a large estate, to making and repairing ploughing irons, tiring waggon and cart wheels, shoeing horses, &c. and who can come well recommended for integrity, sobriety, and industry.

Any person of the above description will meet with suitable encouragement on application to JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, October 28.

NOTICE.

FROM the improper conduct of my wife Jane Decker, I am compelled to give this public notice, that I shall not hold myself bound for any debts she may contract—nor consider as acquitted any person who may pay her money that is due to me.

October 28. JOHN DECKER.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 4th day of next month being the first day of Alexandria Races, at half past 3 o'clock, will be sold before the City Tavern in this Town,

The beautiful thorough bred imported RACE MARE, called

COWSLIP,

On a credit of 60 days, for an approved note, negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria. The Mare was last spring put to the famous Horse Punch, that stood at the Federal City.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE,
October 28. Auctioneers.

PEDIGREE,

Cowslip was got by Vertumnous, her dam by a son of Latham's Soap, her grand dam was Cementinus. In the year 1796 she won a £50 plate at Barnett, beating a Duncannon Filly of Mr. Rutterndge's and a Mare of Lord Belfast. (who ran second for the cups at Epsom) and the three others, giving them eight each, and was bred by me.

JOHN HUTCHESTER.

Lancaster, 28th May, 1798.

FALL GOODS.

James Wilson

Has received by the *Elizabeth*, Captain Aitkin, from London, and Baltimore,

A GENERAL AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which will be opened immediately at his Warehouse in Fairfax Street, and offered for sale by the piece or package,

Nails of all kinds, London Porter, and a few hampers of Double Gloucester Cheese. He is in daily expectation of receiving the balance of his Woollens, by the Fabius from Liverpool.

Sept. 20.

Public Sale.

On Thursday the 6th of November next, will be sold at the farm of Mr. John Dulin, for ready cash,

Several Likely Negroes,

Stock of different kinds, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c. and one half of the present Crop, the property of Edward Dulin deceased—the sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

October 21. THE EXECUTORS.

For Sale,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE situate on Royal-street, contiguous to the Market House, the lot is a fee simple; one fourth of the purchase will be acceptable in groceries, Flour, or any saleable Merchandize at the invoice price; one fourth in cash, and a credit of 12 and 18 months given for the balance.

There are several conveniencies belonging to the Lot. A small House and Lot situate in a central part of the town will be taken in part payment.

For further particulars enquire of

JOHN DUFF.

October 21. 2aw.

Shreve and Janney

HAVE FOR SALE ON GOOD TERMS,

At their Store on Union, between Prince and Duke Streets,

Barcelona Brandy of very high proof,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Florence Oil in cases of one doz. each,
China assorted in boxes,
East and West India Sugars,
Very Fresh Hyson Tea,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Soal and Upper Leather,
Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes,
Women's do. do.
Boys' do. do.
Wrapping Paper,
Coarse Salt,
A few barrels Herrings,
Several pieces of Ringare Furniture of different kinds,
And 40 boxes best Havanna Segars.

Sept. 9. eptf

Hewes & Miller

HAVE FOR SALE,

TURK'S ISLAND & Liverpool } SALT.
Loaf, Lump and Brown } SUGARS,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea, } TEAS.
West India Rum,
French Brandy,
Whiskey,
Plaister of Paris,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Nutmegs of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

An invoice of

Superfine Cloths,

2 Bales of Kendal Cottons and
1 Trunk of Worsted Hose,

which will be sold at a low advance for Cash or bartered for Flour or Tobacco.

Sept. 16. tf

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from the Common of Alexandria a Sorrel MARE about 5 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, shod all round, one white hind foot, a star in her forehead, cut tail and hog mane, has a fresh mark in her left flank, occasioned by being caught going through a gate.

The above reward will be given to any person who shall deliver her to me on King Street near Ramsay's garden.

ROBERT DIXON.

October 25. 3t

Lindsay & Wm Ramsay

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

By the Apollo, from London,

AN elegant assortment of best superfine Broadcloths and Kerseymires, ladies and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c. complete, horse-nets, stirrup-leathers, cruppers, girths, currycombs, brushes and sponges, collars, quarter-cloths, breast-plates, pad cloths, body rollers with hoods and twilled breech strings saddle-cloths, martingals, head-stalls, lounging reins, mouthing and watering bridles, servants' great coat belts and horse-pickers, short Hessian and back strapped boots and plain and dress shoes—All the above articles are of the first quality and fashion, and will be sold at moderate prices.

June 7. tf

FALL GOODS.

I have for sale on very reasonable terms, for cash or approved paper,

100 bales of coarse woollens lately arrived—consisting of kendal cottons, halfthicks, kerseys, striped jerseys, silk rugs, duffil and rose blankets, white and striped plaidings, coloured baizes and flannels, yarn hose, carpets and carpeting; also, brown linens small quantity low priced Irish linens, bagging sail canvas, No. 1 & 2, and hats in cases.

One hundred casks of 4d, 6, 8, 10, and 20d nails, also scupper & sheathing nails; English saddlings of various kinds, neat brass mounted grates, kitchen ranges for coal with patent ovens, large cast iron fire dogs, marble chimney pieces and hearth stones, fine hardware, neatly assorted in boxes, metal buttons in do. a variety of coarse hardware, consisting of sadlery, coopers' tools, anvils, vices, coal shovels, flock locks, &c. &c. Wraping paper.

And about 1000 bushels English COAL of superior quality.

WM. HODGSON.

Sept. 4. tf

Public Sale.

Will be sold by public sale, at William Deneale's Mill on Pepeshead, on Friday the 7th of November next, to the highest bidder,

All the Personal Estate of
EDWARD DENEALE, Dec'd.

Consisting of a large stock of Horses, Mares and Colts, among which are several excellent Brood Mares, and one Bedford and one Spread Eagle Colt, also a Stud Horse four years old, and upwards of 16¼ hands high, a stock of Cattle, and sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Bureaus, Desks, &c. &c. Bedsteads, Beds, and Furniture, one Gold and one Silver Watch, and sundry other articles.

The terms of sale will be ready cash, for all sums under 50 Dollars—and a credit of six months will be allowed on all for amount, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

THE ADMINISTRATORS.

October 25.

A thorough bred imported HORSE,

Will be offered at public Sale, opposite Mr. Gadsby's Tavern, in Alexandria, on the first day of the present Fall races, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE above HORSE is a beautiful bay, only four years old last grass; a copy of his pedigree (the original of which will be delivered to the purchaser) is as follows:

"I do hereby certify, that the bay colt I this day sold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, Merchant, was bred by me, and got by Driver, his dam by Eclipse, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Old Janus, and great great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Mr. Ramsay's white nick'd Mare. The dam of the above colt was got by Symmetry by Eclipse.

"The above colt is very strong, three years old.

[illegible]

Dated, Green-on-Middleton,
December 1, 1798.

"A sufficient fall of [illegible] on Tuesday, at 60 or 80 days, will be accepted as payment for the said horse.

JOHN TAYLOR.

"N. B. In the pedigree of [illegible] I have omitted mentioning [illegible] by Mr. Thomas Tasker, to which event I could very willingly dispose of one or two, on liberal terms, and application may be made for them, either before or after the race, to any one above the purchaser.

J. T."

Mount Clay, October 25, 1800.

WAS [illegible] and committed to the gaol of Alexandria, the 30th [illegible] herself Winney Blake, by trade [illegible] Cupid's Creek near the mouth of Rich river. She is about 40 years of age, and of her own [illegible] She owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL, jailer.

October 9. 2aw.

IRISH LINENS.

A few boxes just received by the brig Atlantic, from Belfast; which will be sold low, if applied for immediately.

Oct. 21. R. B. JAMESSON.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

Foreign Articles,

From London Papers via New-York.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

A private letter from Vienna received by the last mail, and from persons of no inferior consideration, mentions the following as the outlines of the peace proposed by the chief consul after the battle of Marengo:

"Before the Count St. Julien set out for Paris, the chief consul had dispatched a Courier to Vienna, with his proposals for a peace. It was in consequence of this dispatch that the count was sent to Paris. On the 29th of July preliminaries were signed, and the Count left Paris, as well as citizen Duroc. We are not acquainted with the articles of these preliminaries, but the first propositions made by Buonaparte, in the beginning of July, were as follow:

"The Emperor shall abandon all pretensions to the Netherlands and Milanese, according to the articles of the treaty of Campo Formio—France shall take upon itself all the debts contracted by Belgium. The Emperor shall agree to acknowledge three Italian republics, viz. the Cisalpine, the Cispadine, and the Piedmontese republics. The Cisalpine Republic shall begin at Caffrano, extend to Idro Salo, the lake of Garda above Sermione and Ravalteta, following the course of the Mincio to Moganbano and Goita, and from thence behind the Seriola to the confluence of the Mincio and the Po, from thence above Chiero, Pargo, to Cambellona, the river Tosa and Switzerland, and include the Valteline.

"The Cisalpine Republic shall begin at Rimini, extend from thence to Forli, Imola, Bologna, Ferrara, and comprehend the Genoese territory to the Bobbio, as far as Pomundung, and to Revenna and Rimini.

"The Piedmontese Republic shall comprehend the former States of Piedmont.

"The fortresses in each of these Republics shall be demolished.

"All ships which the Ligurian Republic has taken from the Austrians shall be restored. The Emperor shall acknowledge that Nice and Savoy, belong to France, according to the Constitutional Act. The Emperor shall demolish the fortresses of Peschiera and Lugano. The King of Sardinia shall receive a yearly compensation from the Cisalpine, Cispadine, and Piedmontese Republics. The Duke of Modena shall enjoy the country of the Brisgau, until the extinction of his family. Should circumstances, or the wish of the inhabitants render the consolidation of the three Italian republics hereafter desirable, the Emperor shall neither interfere nor object to it, and the three republics shall be considered as a state of the first rank. The French shall not remain in these Republics beyond one year. The Swiss shall choose their own constitution.

"The Batavian Republic shall be included in the treaty.

"The peace of the German Empire shall be settled at Rastadt. The Imperial Majesty, as chief, shall endeavor to find the best means of the Rhine and the city of Rastadt to France. Should peace with the German Empire not be concluded, the Imperial contingent shall be withdrawn, and a line of observation shall be drawn behind the Inn. His Imperial Majesty shall confine to the system of undermining by negotiations. Should the great treaty of peace between the French Republic and the Pope & King of Sardinia should meet with difficulties, the Emperor shall not give them any assistance. Both shall however, be assured of their independence of the French republic. Each party contracts to guarantee each other's possessions against attacks."

SEPTEMBER 8.

EGYPT.

The following observations respecting the posture of affairs in Egypt, detailed in letters of the 7th of July, 1800, we have collected from the Courier de Londres of yesterday.

On the 20th of June, Sir Sidney Smith, accompanied by the captain Pacha, arrived at Jaffa, from Rhodes. On the 21st the English commodore and the Pacha had an audience with the Grand Vizier, at which both were received with marked distinction, and visited with the polisse of honor. A conference then ensued, to which were admitted Kyaya Bey and the Reis Effendi, to deliberate on the measures necessary to be adopted in the present conjuncture of affairs in Egypt but no definitive arrangement was agreed to at that interview. A council however, was held next day, in which it was resolved to write to general Kleber assuring him that all the obstacles that had hitherto obstructed the execution of the convention of El Arish were removed; and that as soon as he should have specified in precise terms his intention of evacuating Egypt, the Vizier would issue orders for providing him with the necessary transports at Alexandria. It was at the same time determined that these letters should be entrusted to one of Sir Sidney Smith's superior officers, who, for greater dispatch, was to go to Cairo by land.

That officer set out accordingly on the twenty-third, under an escort of Arabs. Whatever might be the result of this transaction, the Vizier remained firmly resolved to make no concessions beyond those of the convention of El Arish, and to try again the chance of war, sooner than consent to any new propositions.

Such was the posture of things when, on the twenty sixth at night an account was brought to the camp, of Kelber having been assassinated by a Janissary from Gaza; which account was transmitted by Menou himself, who then succeeded to the command of the French army.

The writer of the letters then proceeds to observe upon the character of general Menou, whom he represents as a violent hot headed man, who had made himself a Mahometan, in order to promote his marriage with an Egyptian, and become one of the Beys; views which powerfully induce him to oppose the treaty of El Arish. In that resolution he resigned his command of the provinces of Alexandria and Rosetta, which was conferred by Kleber on general Lanusse.—These dispositions on the part of Menou, seem to have coincided with the intentions of Buonaparte, who some time back sent La Tour Maubourg to decide Kleber upon maintaining his ground in Egypt.

These dispositions, combined with the successful turn which the affairs of France assume in Italy, may naturally have induced a disinclination to a treaty that was as repugnant to the private views of general Menou, as to the ambition of Buonaparte. Menou accordingly availed himself of these favourable circumstances, and holding out the assassination of Kelber as a new proof that the Turks were not to be confided in, he broke off all communication with them, and signified his determination to Sir Sidney Smith not to listen to any further terms of accommodation, without the concurrence of the French Government.

Among the charges which he urges against the Turks, he inveighs with peculiar asperity against a Mr. Morrice, who had written to Kleber. In a proclamation of Menou's, which is intended as an answer to that letter, it is ordered by Menou, that every person coming on the part of one Morrice, filling themselves Secretaries of Lord Elgin, shall be considered and treated as spies, and that a similar treatment is in the reserve for the said Morrice, if ever he should again set his foot on the territory occupied by the French troops.

This animosity against Morrice seems to have arisen from the following circumstance. Among the dispositions of the Vizier, Menou understood as French Papers to a boat, on the most pleasant shore the Vizier had first made the proposition of the Turks. He was apprized of his attacks only by falling into the hands of the French. He was again betrayed by the confidence he reposed in an Arab; to him he had entrusted his pocket book. The Arab, lure of the favor and reward which he should receive for betraying Morrice, sent the pocket book to the governor of Damietta, who immediately transmitted it to Kleber. Morrice, however, was set at liberty. The French availed themselves of his imprudence, in order to discover the real motives of his mission, and to interpolate the papers which fell into their hands, so as to answer their own views.

They gave out that among other plans, contained in these papers, there was one for destroying the French army on its return home, if the convention was to be put in execution. The papers of Morrice are, no doubt, the correspondence which Kleber intended to get printed in France, to form, as he said, a counter part to the private correspondence from the French army in Egypt, published in England.—It is likewise probable, that it was these papers which provoked the violent proclamation issued by Menou.

If the assertions of an ocular witness may be believed, the defeat of the Vizier is to be attributed to this same Morrice, and to a capt. Lacey, an English officer, by whose advice the military dispositions of the Grand Vizier had been adopted.—The Vizier drew out his army in battle array on the plain situated between Brikken el Hagi, and the village d'El Hanea, where the French were enabled to advance upon an extended line, and to form themselves into any order of battle they might think most convenient, supported as they were by their heavy artillery.

If the Vizier, on the contrary, had pitched his camp between El Hanea and the Nile, on a fertile country, intersected with canals and ditches, Kleber would have been obliged to debouch by very difficult and almost impassible roads, and a few pieces of cannon would have sufficed to disconcert the French—in case of a reverse, the Turks would at least have secured the means of falling back upon the Delta and Damietta, where they might have found an abundance of provisions, and a free communication by sea, instead of being driven upon the fatal barrenness of the desert.

There are now no hopes of the convention of El Arich being renewed, unless an insurrection takes place among the French troops to dispossess Menou of the command, and to put in his room an officer disposed to evacuate Egypt. But as there is no great probability of such an event, every measure is now adopted to compel the evacuation by force of arms. The Vizier's army is reinforced by 30,000 men, and the captain Pacha and Sir Sidney Smith are again employed in cruising off the coast of Egypt, blocking up its ports, and seconding by every possible means, the plans of attack to be pursued by the Vizier.

Though we have no official authority for saying that the armistice between France and Austria has terminated without producing any desirable effect, yet we have assurances in Paris Journals to the 4th inst. inclusive, received yesterday, that every appearance at present indicates the speedy recommencement of hostilities. The Moniteur, which is the official gazette of that country, is perfectly silent on the subject, but La Clef du Cabinet tells us, "that it appears certain the chief consul has sent his ultimatum to Vienna, with a formal assurance that he would make no alteration in it, and that unless the Emperor returned an answer by the 8th of September, orders should be given to prosecute the war with redoubled vigor."

The same paper, however, proceeds to observe, that the report of a negociation being set on foot for a general peace, had been received on the 31st inst. with more sanguine hopes than hitherto; four couriers had arrived that morning at Paris from London, who succeeded each other at short intervals.

The Journal des Debates mentions a letter from Frankfort, asserting, that the cessation of the armistice had been officially announced to the Austrian general, Baron Simpetion, and that it was announced to the French troops on parade. On the other hand some articles, which we are sorry that from their nature we cannot credit, continue to hold out the prospect of peace; for which as the foundation of their articles, we are told that the Emperor has dismissed Baron Thugut, in consequence of the loud and general clamours of the people for the removal of a man so hostile to peace or negociation, we confess this preliminary circumstance seems to strike probability, that we have little confidence in the hope which is founded upon it.

From Ausburgh, of the 22d ult. we are told that for some days past considerable movements have taken place among different corps of the French army. Some proceed to Bavaria and Suabia, others are marching to Kempten, Memmingen, &c. a large quantity of the French artillery is moving towards Upper Suabia and the Voralberg.

The French papers still continue to disbelieve the story of the assassination of general Kleber.

A Congress, it is said, is going to be held at Vercell, at which the deputies of the Pope and of the French government are to adjust the points in dispute respecting Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Letters from Ostend of the 30th ult. mention, that the port of that city is closely blockaded by the English, who threaten a landing between Ostend and Fatenberg. All the troops are marching from the interior to the coasts, which are already protected from Ostend to Nieuport.—A strong body of troops is stationed to guard the sluice of Slyken, which the enemy attempted to destroy about two years ago.

Letters of the 31st say, "For these two days past the firing of cannon is distinctly heard at Sas-de gand. It is believed that the English have effected a landing in one or several places of the island of Walcheren.

VIENNA, AUGUST 28.

Among the conditions contained in the Preliminaries offered by the French government, one is, that part of Suabia shall be united with the Helvetic Republic, but to this our court will not consent. Count Lehrbach has arrived here from Ali-Oertingen. Count St. Julien is likewise again here.

General Melas has applied for permission to come here for some time, which has however been refused in very flattering terms, as his presence in Italy is indispensable in the present circumstances.

The report that Buonaparte has required the cession of Mantua and Peschiera is certainly unfounded.

According to letters from Italy, the French have again evacuated the territory of Lucca, they have also withdrawn their troops from Pesaro.

The Neapolitan Prince Belmonte Pegnatelli is gone by way of Brun, to Russia.

FROM THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

U. S. POLITICAL REGISTER.

From a majority of the Southern States we have the most flattering accounts of the expected triumph of federal electioneering patriotism.

In the District of Washington and Alleghany counties, (Pennsyl.) the Genevese jesuitical patriot Gallatin, is opposed by Col. Presly Neville, with very great hopes of success. This gentleman is a native American, is eminent for his abilities, and firmly attached to the Administration of his country.

In South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, there is, if we may credit the private letters which have been received from these States, every prospect of federal majorities, both in their local and national representation.

In North Carolina, five decided and unequivocal federalists are elected to the next Congress, viz. Messrs Archibald Henderson, —— Stanley, Wm. R. Hill, Wm. R. Grove, and John Alston.

In Maryland, from seven of the counties as have made returns, very handsome majorities appear on the side of federalism.

In Delaware there is but one Representative to Congress, and to that important office the hon. James A. Bayard is elected. This gentleman is an admirer of our present government, and will be zealous to support with dignity and independence.

In Pennsylvania, the elections were held on the 3d inst. More than seventeen, we are positive know not; from the circumstance, however, of the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President, which is to take place during their next session, great exertions were made on both sides to obtain their respective candidates.—We shall be enabled in a few days, to shew whether the corrupt and intriguing spirit of foreign jacobins, which has long infested that Commonwealth with the contagion of political fanaticism, is paramount to the legitimate and orderly spirit of genuine federalism.

In New Jersey, the Elections are said to have terminated fully federal.

In the New-England States, the Elections will be generally federal; they ought to be wholly so for on their virtue and the unanimity and consistency of their political conduct, rest, in a great measure, the permanency of the Confederation.

Alexandria, October 30.

The unexpected detention of the Carrier of this paper at the District Court, to which he has been summoned as a witness, is the cause of Tuesday's MIRROR being handed to its Patrons, at this unseasonable time.

The President of the United States arrived in Philadelphia on the evening of the 25th inst. and was to pursue his journey to the City of Washington, on Monday last.

Messrs. Gallatin, Smilie, Muhlenberg, Gregg and Browne, are re-elected members of congress for the state of Pennsylvania.

A letter from Charleston mentions that there were 276 deaths in that City, from the first of July to the first of September, the principal part of which were children and blacks.

(Balt. pap.)

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Natural History.

An extraordinary natural production has been discovered by Mr. Briggs, a passenger on board the Nelly, an East-India Country ship, which arrived on the Malabar Coast in January last, after a trading voyage: Mr. Briggs was fortunate enough to take this rare and valuable production in a cavern near Macao, and by great attention it has been preserved. It is called the ANIMAL FLOWER, and a good deal resembles the Passion Flower. It grows out of the rock without leaves, and the instant any object approaches within the distance of a foot, it suddenly contracts its blossom, and drawing itself into a sort of hollow stalk, something like the skin of a worm, it shrinks totally into the rock with so quick a motion, that it is not easy to take them, especially as they grow under water, which is more than knee deep.

It is kept alive by being constantly in clean water. Those who have had opportunities of examining this extraordinary production, are convinced it has a share of animal life; it seems the link designed to connect the animal and vegetable creation.

FROM THE BALTIMORE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown,

SEEING an extract of a letter under the Boston head, bearing date at Tortola, September 17, [*Published in the "MIRROR" of Thursday last.*] respecting the seizure and detention of the barque Galen, of Salem; I send you the following statement of facts:—Myself as well as my chief mate attended the trial on the 14th August; and according to the libel or monition, I was brought into port for having on board sugar and cocoa, which the king's attorney said was prohibited to Americans, and pleaded against the barque for a breach of trade; that the governor of Trinidada had no right to clear an American with the above articles on board. It was then heard in court that the barque's papers were fair and just, (as they came from the office at Trinidada). Before the king's attorney sat down, he told the judge he hoped that his honor would pronounce the barque Galen, with her cargo, as good prize to the captors; the judge's reply was, that he could hardly think it would be the case, but he should take a few days to consider on it before he could give judgment (or words nearly to that effect). The matter then rested four or five days—when Mr. Liele called on me and told me that the judge had discovered an erasure in my clearance; I went directly with Mr. Liele to the judge, to see if any thing of the kind had taken place; they gave me the clearance, which I found to be scratched and altered since I gave it up to captain Whitby.

I told the judge that if any thing had taken place by erasure in that clearance, since I left Trinidada, it was never done by me or to my knowledge, and never discovered any thing of the kind before now.

It is very true that a gentleman was sent to Trinidada, and I believe as commissioner on the business. This gentleman was a Mr. Cook, the agent for the ship that took me.

My attorney, as well as the attorneys for the captors, had access to the barque's papers from the time I was carried into port to the time of her trial, and never discovered any erasure until after the trial, (as they told me); neither was any thing touching the matter spoke of at court.

All that I had to fear at the trial, was the want of the governor's proclamation at Trinidada, giving permission to Americans to clear out with sugar and cocoa, which was supposed would cause the barque and her cargo to be sold, and the money rest with the marshall, until I could procure that proclamation.

That as for my going to Trinidada, it was quite out of my power, when deprived of every farthing that I had possessed, and could not obtain credit at Tortola for money to bear my expences (if I could have found a passage), otherwise I should have gone on, and followed Mr. Cook with cheerfulness. And I think the gentleman that wrote the letter, ought to be charitable enough to confess, that it was quite out of my power to get to Trinidada at that time.

How far Mr. Cook (the ship's agent) will effect his mission, I will not venture to say; but I trust there are some good men in Trinidada.

THOMAS ASHLY.
Formerly master of the Galen.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

IN the Aurora of Tuesday, the 14th instant, are published *two* letters from this city, dated the 9th and 10th of this month, in which the writer represents, "That the *republican* interest has predominated, and that not merely a *majority*, but a *large majority of republicans* have been elected to our house of delegates.—That from *this* manifestation of so great a change in the political sentiments of Maryland, and from the best assurances that this change is rapidly progressing, there is abundant reason to believe that there will be in the state a *considerable majority* of the electors of president and vice president in favor of Mr. Jefferson. That Maryland is completely *republicanized*. That *six* districts, which are enumerated (out of *ten*) are absolutely *certain* for Jefferson, besides the chances of other districts, not named. That the contest has been warm, and on principle."

This representation is *not true*. By act of assembly of this state, the choice of electors of president and vice president was directed to be in *ten* districts; of which the *federal* party calculated *seven* in favor of Mr. Adams. To counteract the policy of Virginia, and to secure the other *three* votes in his favor, it was proposed to obtain a *legislative* choice of electors. As soon as this measure was suggested, the leaders of the *democratic* party raised a clamour against it. They asserted "that *the people* had *a right*, by the *federal* constitution, to chuse electors of the president and vice-president; that the *federal* party intended to take away *this right*; and that if the people once parted with it, under any pretence, that it would never be restored to them again."

It was no difficult task, and it required no great abilities to persuade numbers assembled at public meetings, that they had this right, that they ought to exercise it themselves, and not consent to a choice by the legislature. Men are easily satisfied that power belongs to them; and that they have capacity to exercise it. The doctrine soon became very popular, and it was impossible, by reason and argument to stem the torrent, and to remove *first impressions*.

The *democrats* by this artifice, and by alarming and playing on the passions of the people, and by many misrepresentations and falsehoods, have so far succeeded as to obtain a large majority of the people to decide, that they would themselves chuse the electors of president and vice-president; but this is no evidence that the people of Maryland have changed their *political principles*, that is, that they have changed from *federalists* to *democrats*, and oppolers of the *federal* government. I believe this to be a slander. I have seen the returns of all the eighty members of the house of delegates, and I am convinced that *thirty seven* of them are *true federalists*. I admit that *forty* of them are decided *democrats*, and I think that three of them are of no party. I believe that the greater part of these forty democrats have been, and are opposed to all the principal measures adopted by congress during the administrations of both Washington and Adams.

It is a fact, that these forty members could not have been elected by the *democratic* party, without the assistance of many federalists, who preferred them not on account of their political principles, but because they pledged themselves to oppose a *legislative* choice of electors. There is no doubt, that a number of the *federal* candidates would have been elected, if they had not advocated a *legislative* choice of electors. It was the popular cry that overwhelmed them; and not any objection to their *federal* principles. It is well known, that, in every county, some fifteen or twenty influential characters, farmers or planters of integrity and property, always take the lead, and decide on elections; but in the *late* election those characters had not the least influence with the people at large.

The late election, therefore, is not a true criterion by which to decide, that the people of the state have changed from *federalists* to *democrats*. The delusion will soon wear off, and men and things will be seen through a proper medium. In Pennsylvania the legislature is called to make a *legislative choice!* If the governor and the council had a power, by the constitution of this state, to convene the *new* assembly, with a view to obtain a law for a *legislative* choice of electors, that object is defeated; and it will remain with the people to chuse electors, on the first Monday in next month. They will then shew whether they are *federalists* or *democrats*.

If they wish Mr. Jefferson to be president they will vote for electors who declare in his favor; but if they wish to support the *federal* government and *federal measures*, they will give their suffrages for those gentlemen, who advocate the choice of Mr, Adams and general Pinckney. If the people of this state have not changed their principles (which I do not believe) I see no *other* consequences to this state, or to the union, from the last election, than that Mr Adams and general Pinckney may lose *three* votes. All the fifteen members of *the senate* of this state are *federalists*, and united with the thirty-seven in the house of delegates, they will secure a federal senator to congress. The victory of the democrats, in defeating a *legislative* choice, in this state, is of no great consequence. There is good ground to believe that Mr. Jefferson will not be chosen president.

MINOS.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 25.

Extract of a letter from the supergargo of the brig Betsey, White, of this port, dated Barcelona, Aug. 17, 1800.

"We have been twice attacked by the gun boats about forty or fifty miles to the northward of Cadiz, five of them came on us, when there was scarcely any wind, with whom we exhanged a few shot; shortly after a light breeze springing up, we soon left them without our having received any damage. On the 3d inst. attempting to beat through the Gut, we were chased by 5 more, four of which were French and one Spanish, they appeared to be pretty heavy fellows, and played away their shot at us very briskly, which you may depend we were not cowardly in returning, and that in a warm manner, their shot flying in every direction on our decks, but luckily we all escaped unhurt; some of our rigging got cut, and a few holes in our sails; as there was but little wind they had the advantage of us, owing to their sweeps; in consequence the largest having come up, we sent on board him some of our langrage, which happened to cut away some of his fore rigging where his colours were hoisted, which soon brought them down, together with his fore sail, in consequence of which he fell astern, and a breeze springing up, we saw no more of them.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 27.

RETURN OF HEALTH.

THE subscribers embrace with pleasure this opportunity to congratulate their fellow-citizens on the happy change which hath taken place, in the restoration of this lately afflicted city to as great a degree of health as generally prevails at this season.

For ten days past the new cases that have occurred have been but few, and during the two last days none have come to their knowledge. Applications for admittance into the hospital have likewise ceased, and the few sick remaining there are in a fair way of recovery. They are, therefore, under these circumstances of opinion that the silent citizens, as well as persons at a distance who have confined in the city, may safely come in, evidence being no danger of the disorder.—They at the same time, however, think it proper again to urge the necessity of airing and purifying, where it has been neglected, the houses in which the disease has been, and that the clothing and bedding of the sick, especially of those who have died of the prevailing sickness, be washed, boiled, buried or destroyed.

There being no further occasion to publish the daily interments, they will of course be discontinued.

Adam Fonerden, } Commissioners
Joseph Townsend, } of Health.
Baltimore, 10th mo. 27th, 1800.

CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 15.

On Monday last the poll was opened in this city, for the election of a representative in the congress of the United States and a senator, and 15 representatives in the legislature of this state. It closed yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Gen. C. C. Pinckney was the candidate supported by the federalists, the only true republicans and lovers of their country and its constitution. He was successful, and had a majority of 236 as a senator. The candidate set up by the opposition, was Col. Wm. Lee, a worthy respectable and good citizen.—At the close of the poll, the total number of voters were 1010, of which there were for

Gen. C. C. Pinckney—	623
Col. Wm. Lee—	387
Majority.	236

Public Notice.

A Regimental Court of Enquiry for the assessment of FINES, *and for remitting such as have been improperly assessed in the 106th regiment, for the last and present years, will be held at the Court House in Alexandria, on Saturday next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; where all those having any excuse to offer for neglect of military duty, are requested to attend.*

By Order,
JOHN A. STEWART, *Adj't.*
October 30.

☞ *A meeting of the Gentlemen of Alexandria is requested at Mr. Gadsby's,* THIS EVENING *at half past 4 o'clock, to appoint Managers for a Ball on Wednesday Evening next.*
October 30.

Alexandria Post Office, Oct. 30.

Letters for the British Packet for Falmouth (England) will be received at this office until tomorrow at half past 3 o'clock P. M.——The inland postage to New York must be paid here.

The office of the "MIRROR" is now removed to Royal Street, opposite Mr. J. V. Thomas's Book-Store, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Neale; where I shall in a few days receive such an addition to my former stock of Printing materials, as will enable me to prosecute my business on an extensive scale, and I can assure the public, that industry and application shall not be wanted, in the execution of any commands which they may think proper to confer on

Their devoted Servant,
THE PRINTER.

Sales by Auction

THIS DAY

At 10 o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, at our Auction Room on Union Street,

Whiskey in tierces and barrels
Peach Brandy in barrels
French Brandy in pipes
Malaga Wine in pipes
Sugar in barrels
Soap in boxes
Hardware in boxes, &c. &c.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Irish and German Linens, a variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Checks and Stripes, Plains and Kerseys, Rose Blankets, Hats, Pins, &c. &c. with a number of other ARTICLES.

LIKEWISE

A Likely NEGRO GIRL,

About twelve years of age, a Slave for life.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
October 30.

Public Vendue.

TO-MORROW

at 10 o'clock will be sold at the Store

Sugar in hogsheads and bbls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in boxes
Old Frost Jamaica Spirits in Hogsheads
Malaga Wine in hogsheads and pipes
Red Wine in Casks
Whiskey in barrels
Soap in boxes
Hardware in boxes, &c. &c.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Irish and German Linens, a variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Checks and Stripes, Plains and Kerseys, Rose Blankets, Hats, Pins, &c. &c. with a number of other ARTICLES.

LIKEWISE

A Likely NEGRO GIRL,

About twelve years of age, a Slave for life.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
October 30.

Alexandria Races.

ON Tuesday, the 4th day of November next, will be run for, (over a fine course) Jockey Club Purse of eighty pounds, Virginia currency, free only for members of the club. The best two in three four mile heats—aged horses carrying 126lbs, six years old 120lbs, five years old 110lbs, four years old 100lbs, and three years old a feather—And on the following day a purse of forty pounds, free only as above—the best two in three, two mile heats—the winning horse the first day excepted. The riders for each day to be dressed in a silk jacket and jockey cap, and with either half or whole boots—and the horses entered with the clerk of the course on the evening preceding each day's race.

The members of the Club are requested to be prompt in paying up their different subscriptions, or the rule of the Club will be strictly enforced.

On the 3d day will be run for a handsome Town-Purse the best two in three, three mile heats, the winning horses the two first days only excepted.

JESSE SIMMS, Sec'ry.

October 14.

Washington Tavern.

PETER HEISKELL

ACQUAINTS his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn at the corner of King and Pitt Streets, Alexandria.

He deems it necessary to inform the public that, by a late regulation, the Northern and Southern Mail Stages will take in passengers at his house every morning, at 3 o'clock. Their names to be entered at the Bar with Mr. Brock; therefore those who wish to call on him will be set down at his doors, and the same attention paid them as if they had originally entered at the Stage Office.

He has a few good HORSES to HIRE.

August 9.

For Sale by Private Contract,

THE HOUSE & LOT situate on the North side of Prince Street, and East side of Pitt Street, now occupied by Mr. John Livingston—It fronts on Prince Street 49 feet, and extends on Pitt Street 94 feet.

ALSO,

One half of the FERRY from Hunter's wharf to the Maryland shore, with the ferry landing thereto attached. The credits will be liberal. Apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

Aug 29. tf

JUST RECEIVED

Dawsit's Black Writing Ink,

And sold one Dollar per bottle at the subscriber's new Medicine and Apothecary's Store, upper end of King street.

☞ FOR about nine month's past this valuable Ink has been used in Charleston, S. C. by the Branch Bank, the Treasury of the state, the different offices of the City Corporation, as well as by many of the principal merchants, and has justly acquired a degree of celebrity, not yet attached to other imported inks.

It does not so readily foul the inkstand as most inks now in use; flows from the pen, and produces a strong black mark, as permanent as the paper on which it is wrote, and cannot be discharged by water or acids.

The subscriber can therefore, with confidence, recommend it to the public offices, the gentlemen of the bar, merchants and all others whose writing is matter of record.

Aug. 19 M. T. C. PELOYD.

The Powtomak Brewery

HAS commenced Brewing of STRONG, TABLE AND SMALL BEER. GRAINS and YEAST will be sold every day (Sunday excepted.)

Those who please to favor this Brewery with their orders will apply to HENRY KEPPLE, the Brewer, on King Street next door to Dr. Gilpin's.

October 14. tf

WAS taken up and committed to the Corporation Jail of Alexandria on the 21st inst. a negro lad who calls himself Gus, and says he was born free in Boston. His owner, if any, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Jailer.

Sept. 25.

TO LET,

That large and convenient

Warehouse, at the lower end of King street, formerly occupied by Mr. Ridley. For terms apply to A. C. CAZENOVE,

Who has just received

A fresh Assortment of silk

and kid Gloves, of the longest kind; white, black, blue, yellow, and flesh coloured crapes; French cambrick, bandanno handkerchiefs, German Oznaburgs, Bretagnes, &c. &c.

Sept. 11.

Milford for Sale,

THIS MILL is situated about 5¼ miles from Alexandria, on Holmes's Run, a constant stream, she is in good order for manufacturing grain, has a pair of excellent Burr Stones, and a pair of Cullens, a good bolting cloth, screen, elevators, hopper boy, &c. there is but one water wheel up at present, another new one framed and ready to put up, the burr stone can grind 30,000 bushells of wheat in the year, there is on the premises a good log house, meat house, stable and cabbin, with the improvements is 44 acres of land mostly in wood, the whole in fee simple. This Mill is well situated for the purchase of produce, being about three quarters of a mile from each of the turnpike roads leading to the westward. If required a credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money, if not sold before the 10th of October next, it will be offered for sale on that day at the Coffee house in Alexandria and terms made known.

ROBERT ALLISON.

Sept. 28.

Fairfax, ss.

Richard Ratcliff, one of the Commonwealth's Justices of the Peace for the County of Fairfax, to all Sheriffs' Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables and Headboroughs within the Commonwealth of Virginia:—

WHEREAS complaint has been made to me this day upon oath, by James Conner, Jailer of said County, that Henry Howe, committed to the jail of the said County, by warrant under the hand and seal of Thomas Gunnell, Gent. a Justice of the peace for the said County, on suspicion of Felony, did on the night of the 23d September instant, escape from the said jail and is now going at large—These are therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require you and every of you, in your respective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, to make diligent search by way of hue and cry, for the said Henry Howes, and him having found to seize and retake, and safely convey or cause to be safely conveyed to the said jail—there to be safely kept until he shall be discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal, this 24th day of September, 1800.

RICHARD RATCLIFFE.

James Conner agrees to give 20 Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the above mentioned Henry Howes.

RICHARD BOWEN

Begs to the consideration of the Citizens throughout the United States, the following

PROPOSALS,

For publishing (weekly) in the City of WASHINGTON,

A NEWSPAPER

TO BE ENTITULED

The CITY REGISTER.

THE size will be equal to any of the daily papers on the continent, and printed on an elegant type.

The price, three dollars per annum—one half of which to be paid on receipt of the first No. the other half at the expiration of six months thereafter.

It will commence with the Session of Congress in December next—contain all the interesting proceedings of that body, and such other authentic national documents as come within the compass of the Editor's power to obtain. Also, as full and faithful a relation of foreign and domestic occurrences as will be found in any other paper of the same size, conducted on a similar plan. Moral and instructive essays, poetical effusions of merit, and many other articles calculated to improve the mind, will, likewise, be found to enrich the Gazette, at those intervals when a dearth of matter of more important moment to the community shall happen.

Subscribers will be received by the different Post-Masters, and such other gentlemen as may be furnished with subscription papers.

Winchester, Virginia, July 21, 1800.

☞ *The* WINCHESTER GAZETTE, *printed and published by the issuer of these proposals, for upwards of twelve years, will still be continued by him, with the aid of assistants.*

THE FREEHOLDERS

OF

FAIRFAX COUNTY

ARE requested to take notice, that an Election for twenty-one ELECTORS for PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, will be held at the Court House of the said County, on

Monday the third day of November next,

agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed the 20th of January, 1800.

JOHN MOSS,
JOHN C. HUNTER,
FRANCIS PEYTON, } Com'rs.

October 3, 1800.

Samuel Hatterslay,

LEATHER BREECHES MAKER,

COLCHESTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he has got an assortment of LEATHER BREECHES, and Leather dressed in oil, which he warrants equal to any made in London—prices from 5 to 10 dollars a pair.

Colchester, August 30.

Fairfax ss. *August Term 1800.*

Joseph Mandeville and Robert Brown Jamesson, lately trading under the firm of Mandeville & Jamesson, Complainants. } In Chancery.

against

John Skyrin, John Janney, & John Foster, Defendants.

THE Defendant John Skyrin not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the said complainants, by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant, John Skyrin, do appear here on the first of November court next and answer the bill of the complainants, and that the said defendants, John Janney and John Foster, no not pay, convey away, or secrete any of the monies, debts, or effects of the said defendant, John Skyrin, in their hands owing or belonging, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in one of the Alexandria newspapers for two months successively, and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy—Test

G. DENEALE, C. F. C.

WAS committed to the jail of Fairfax County on the 17th of May, a negro man who says his name is WILL, and confesses that he ran away from Mr. Thomas Jenkins, of Grenville County (South Carolina) about the latter end of March or first of April last. He is 5 feet eight or nine inches high, and about thirty years old—a stout well looking fellow—had on a few old rags of grey home made cloth, and no shirt. He also says that he was bought last fall by Messrs. Jenkins and Thompson, from Philip C. Blay, of the state of Maryland. He was taken up in Fluvanna county, on James River. The owner is here by desired to come, pay charges and take him out, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CONNER,

Jailor of Fairfax County Jail.

August 28 ep3m.

AS I intend shortly to leave this state for a few months, I think it necessary to give notice, that the business in which I have been engaged since my residence in the town of Alexandria, was carried on by me for the benefit of ABRAHAM MANN & Co. and I request all those who are in any manner indebted to me, to make their payments to Mr. WILLIAM OXLEY, who is duly authorized as well by Abraham Mann & Co. as myself, to settle the business carried on by me fine my residence in this place.

JOHN RIDLEY.

Alex. September 23, 1800. tf

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester.—This land is full of wood, oak and Pine Timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy six and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape-Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 to 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine *sugar trees* on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 9000lb. of good sugar annually. There is also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per an. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

Jan. 25. 1800. tf

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust bearing date on the 20th of July, 1799, and recorded in the County Court of Loudon, made unto the Subscriber by Frederick Wildbahn, WILL BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT PUBLIC SALE,

to the highest bidder for ready money, on the THIRD *day of November Court next, on the premises,*

A certain Tract or Parcel of Land

lying on the Alexandria Road near Leesburg containing 26 acres; being conveyed to the said Wildbahn by THADDEUS DULIN, by deed duly recorded in the court aforesaid.

THOMAS JANNEY.

October 21. eptd.

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold at public vendue, the 1st day of November next, if not previously sold at private sale, on the premises, a valuable tract of Land, in the County of Montgomery, and state of Maryland, containing 178 acres; being a part of an Island in the river Potomac, known by the name of Fair Island. The land is of the first quality, and the principal part cleared and under cultivation:

ALSO,

173 1-2 Acres of Land in

two tracts, on the main, adjoining each other, and opposite to the above Island, which is likewise of the first quality of up land, and not more than 40 acres cleared. It is well timbered and would suit the purchaser of the Island as a place of residence, and to supply it with wood: The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money paid at the day of sale, and two annual payments for the remainder. The above land is 30 miles from the Federal City; 22 from Frederick-town, and about four from Leesburg.

Any person inclining to purchase previous to the day of sale, may know the terms by application to the subscriber in Winchester, Virginia, or to Mr. Hezekiah Veatch, who lives about 6 miles from the premises in the state of Maryland, and will shew the land. From the situation of the above lands, they must be an object to any person desirous of farming or planting, as they are situated in a rich neighbourhood, and all their produce can be transported by water to the Federal City, or any other sea port on the Potomac. An indisputable title in fee simple will be given to the purchaser, by the subscriber, who is empowered by the heirs and devisees of Col. Angus M'Donald, late of Frederick county, Virginia.

JAMES TIDBALL.

October 7. taw3w

I do hereby request all persons who may have claims against the estate of WILLIAM SIMPSON, of Fairfax County, dec'd. may come forward with their accounts legally authenticated, that they may be adjusted; also, those who may be indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH CHURCH, Adm'x.

October 11. 3t

For Sale,

THE Tract of Land whereon I live, containing by a late survey 434½ acres, of which 10 or 12 will be in Timothy this fall, and 30 or 40 more may be had of excellent quality. There is on this plantation, a Convenient well finished two story Dwelling House 18 by 28, entirely new, with other necessary out houses. This Land is well adapted to Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco; about one half well timbered woods, and the whole conveniently watered.

I will likewise sell the fee simple right to

5 or 600 Acres of Land,

also lying in this county, being part of a larger undivided Tract, fertile and well calculated for raising all kinds of produce, and possession given immediately to three hundred acres now under lease for one life, rent free.

LAURENCE ASHTON.

Fauquier County, October 10. 8wep

To be Rented,

and Possession given the middle of November next,

THAT CONVENIENT

Brick Dwelling-House

on Prince Street, now in the occupation of Mr. Fletcher—for terms be pleased to apply to the Subscribers,

WHO HAVE LOST A VERY VALUABLE

Large Brindle Dog,

with a brass collar round his neck, and the owner's name cut thereon. It is strongly suspected that some ungrateful person has destroyed the above animal; if this be the case, and we can be well informed, so as to convict the person or persons of the act, we will pay a handsome reward for the information.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

October 18. 2wep

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN W. JONES, deceased, are requested to produce their accounts properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate, to make speedy payment to

JOHN and NICH. FOWLE, Administrators.

August 12. 2m

☞ Two Apprentices, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken at this Office on liberal terms.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
WILLIAM FOWLER.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

GEORGE-TOWN, NOVEMBER 22.

This day the President of the United States met both houses of Congress, in the Senate Chamber, and delivered the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the house of Representatives,

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, I gave directions, in compliance with the laws, for the removal of the public offices, records and property. These directions have been executed and the public officers have since resided and conducted the ordinary business of the government in this place.

I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of congress at the permanent seat of their government, and I congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. Although there is cause to apprehend that accommodations are not now so compleat as might be wished, yet there is great reason to believe, that this inconvenience will cease with the present session.

It would be unbecoming the representatives of this nation to assemble for the first time in this solemn temple, without looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and imploring his blessing. May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness. In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity that constancy and self-government, which adorned the great character whose name it bears, be forever held in veneration.—Here and throughout our country, may simple manners, pure morals, and true religion flourish forever.

It is with you, gentlemen, to consider whether the local powers over the district of Columbia, vested by the constitution in the congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If in your opinion this important trust ought now to be executed, you cannot fail while performing it, to take into consideration the future probable situation of the territory, for the happiness of which you are about to provide. You will consider it as the seat of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth and in population, and possessing within itself those energies and resources, which if not thrown away or misapplied, cannot fail to secure to it a long course of future prosperity.

In compliance with a law of the last session of congress, the officers and soldiers of the temporary army, have been discharged. It is a subject of just satisfaction to see the honorable testimony they gave of the patriotic excellence, which adorned their character and the lustre of their services, by the readiness and sequiescence, with which they returned to the level of private citizens.

In the events which have called forth the valour of our youth, they have been led to the field by officers, who have generally been promoted from the ranks. To the same spirit of the institution we owe the respectable state of our militia, the cheerful conformity of our citizens to every improvement in the science of defence, which has been made under our systems, and the ease with which those systems have been maintained. The consideration of these circumstances will best determine the time and manner of any further provisions which may be required for the support of our country in future wars.

A strict and faithful neutrality combined with the means of self defence and entire freedom of commerce, is the system which will maintain the peace of the United States. The progress of the present war has in its various revolutions, been productive of extraordinary changes and events. Some of these have been calculated to excite serious alarm for the safety of our seafaring citizens. Our coasts have been infested and our harbours watched by privateers, and other armed vessels of the belligerent powers. Complaints have been made of the capture of our vessels and property, and of the detention of our citizens under the color of these transactions. Some of these complaints have been discussed and settled, and in other cases the proper steps have been taken for bringing them to a satisfactory issue. Nothing will be spared on my part to maintain the relations of peace and friendship with all the powers of the earth, and to merit the confidence manifested by congress in the authority given to the executive.

A treaty and convention with [illegible] have been concluded and [illegible] the senate for their consideration. [illegible] have been directed the most [illegible] to the public interests, and while the war is to [illegible] country, I have pledged myself to [illegible] faithfully endeavoured, pursuant to the [illegible] those powers to promote the general tranquility with justice and moderation.

[illegible] opinion, gentlemen, has been entertained the honorable duty of guarding the public interests, and while the war is to [illegible] country, I have pledged myself to [illegible] faithfully endeavoured, pursuant to the [illegible] those powers to promote the general tranquility with justice and moderation.

JOHN ADAMS.

SHREVE & TAYLOR

Have for sale at their Store on Union Street between Prince and Duke Street, a quantity of the following articles, which they have just received.

A quantity of Sosl and Upper Leather
Men's and Women's Shoes
Writing Paper of different qualities
Wrapping Ditto
A few boxes of China well assorted
East and West India Sugar
Coffee of a good quality
4th proof Barcelona Brandy
Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas
And a few pieces of handsome Furniture
Alexandria, November 18, 1800.

From a Boston paper of November 12.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE,

Will speedily become the subject of public discussion—and until it is ratified by the Senate will be open to a free canvas.—After it becomes the supreme law of the land, every loyal American must, and will, cheerfully obey it. When Mr. Jay's treaty was first mentioned, the French faction condemned it *in toto* even before its arrival in the United States; and, when under discussion in the Senate, a mutilated copy of it was circulated through the country; meetings were called, not to *discuss* but to *condemn* it; petitions were circulated to prevent its ratification; and the negociator of it was ignominiously hung in effigy.—This faction would have no right to complain *if the measure they have meted was measured to them again.* But the Federalists will not thus retaliate. Though they are assured the agreement in question abandons the claims of the citizens of the United States, for French piracies—amounting to more than twenty millions of dollars, and therefore can have but small claim to commendation; they never theless willingly believe it to be the best bargin our Envoys could make; and they wait with patience the official publication of the instrument before they either condemn or approve it.

An American in Paris, writing to his friend in the United States on the subject of the negociation, before its termination, says, "compensation is what the French cannot think on (and by the bye it is hardly worth insisting on, for if they promise they will never pay;) that is still one great objection, add to that an article in our treaty with England is in the way and so tough it cannot be borne. That forbids them or any other nation being put on the same footing with England.

"The pride of this nation is such that I doubt if they will even consent to be placed on the worse footing; and I believe now, lament that their conduct destroyed a treaty that made them the most favored nation; so that with one difficulty and another the business is very doubtful. Could we put them on the same footing with England, I believe they would promise to arrange for the compensation for their depredations. If they do not arrange, all the property now depending in the tribunal of prizes will, and it is in my opinion of infinite more consequence than all compensation we ever shall get. When things looked well, two vessels and cargoes were acquitted; since, three are condemned, I wil not say in consequence of the state of the negociation, though I believe it to be so. The more than brilliant success of the campaign has been much against our friends negociating. Add to the preliminaries of peace with the Emperor are actually signed and on their way to Vienna for ratification. Judge then of the hard situation of our friends. The appointment is honorable, but be assured it is not envied, I am confident they find it painful, and in case of no succeeding, probably found fault with; and I think it an equal chance they do not, and in that case I dread the consequence of a party in America. I wish you had the power to make every man feel the true interest of his country, and divest himself of every liking either for England or France, for neither has a particle for us; on the contrary envy our rising greatness and would divide or destroy us."

In a London paper of the 29th September last, we find the following advertisement.

PENNA DUPLEX. By his majesty's Royal Letters patent, the newly invented machine for writing with TWO PENS producing at same instant, TWO ORIGINALS, according to the common mode of writing, is offered to the Commercial, political, legal and literary world, as well as to all persons desirous of preserving authentic records of their correspondence, translations, compositions &c. &c.

This invention, which is reduced to practice both easy and free from every defect, has been sanctioned by the patronage of some of the most distinguished characters in the kingdom, and of several foreign ambassadors. Many persons who have been obliged to have recourse to the copying or other pressing machine, have experienced the most complete satisfaction in the use of the DOUBLE WRITER. The [illegible] and inconvenience attending the former, are entirely superseded by the latter, which is so easily managed that there can be no mistake in the use, and contains all the [illegible] advantages of the latter, at the same time preserving the originality of the writing.

By this machine, all the merits of which [illegible] the patentee his pretensions to general encouragement, the merchant and trader, those concerned in the various departments of the public service, gentleman of almost every description in the law, and all persons engaged in an extensive and important correspondence, will be enabled not only to save the great trouble but also to avoid the possibility [illegible] to which the best [illegible] frequently liable.

[illegible] will be found peculiarly [illegible] Drawing; and [illegible] must be more valuable in point of accuracy and secrecy than the most able and confidential amanuensis. The execution of the machine is so exactly minute, as to render it impossible to discover the slightest difference in a hair stroke, or in the marks of punctuation. The face occupied by the machine is very trifling, as it is contained in a small fixed portable writing desk.

Manufactured and sold only by J. H. Farthing No. 43 Cornhill, London, Pocket book maker, and Portable Writing desk manufacturer Wholesale, and for exportation.

CHATTERTON.

The following lines appear in a late London publication as the production of Chatterton. They have never before been published, and are said to have been preserved by a lady, who copied them many years ago from the original, written in the hand of this delightful and unfortunate poet. They are supposed to have been composed while his mind was engaged in the fatal conflict under which it finally sunk.

RESIGNATION.

O God! whose thunder shake the sky,
Whose eye this atom globe surveys,
To thee, my only rock, I fly;
Thy mercy in thy justice praise.

The mystic mazes of thy will,
The shadows of celestial night,
Are past the powers of human skill;
But what the eternal acts is right;

O teach me in this trying hour,
When anguish swells the dewy tear,
To still my sorrows, own thy pow'r,
Thy goodness love, thy justice fear.

If in this bosom aught be there
Increaching, fought a boundless sway,
Omniscience could the danger see,
And mercy take the cause away.

Then why, my soul, dost thou complain?
Why drooping, seek the dark recess?
Shake off the melancholy chain,
For God created all to bless.

But ah! my breast is human still,
The rising sigh, the falling tear,
My languid vitals feeble rill,
The sickness of my soul declare.

But yet, with fortitude resign'd,
I'll thank the instructor of the blow;
Forbid the sigh, compose my mind,
Nor let the gush of misery flow.

The gloomy mantle of the night,
Which on my sinking spirit steals,
Will vanish at the morning light,
Which God, my East, my Sun reveals.

LANCASTER, NOVEMBER 16.

To the Editor of the Gazette of the United States

SIR,

AS I was musing this morning on the difference in the assembly respecting the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President, it struck me forcibly that the method proposed by the House of Representatives of appointing Electors by a joint vote is in direct opposition to the spirit of our constitution. You will remember, Sir, that when the present form of government was proposed, it was agitated whether the assembly should consist of one or two houses? The reasons urged in favor of a legislature of two branches were, that each house would mutually be a check on the other, and thus prevent any hasty and imprudent measure, and frustrate the views of intriguing and designing men.—In a legislature of this kind, no act of the house can become a law or be binding on the people without it meets with the concurrence of the other house, or in other words, all the laws which are enacted by the legislature, are made by a concurrent vote—and this is the case with every act of legislation. Now, sir, if the method proposed by the House of Representatives of choosing the electors by a joint vote were adopted, it would, I contend, be in direct opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, for then the two houses would not be checks on each other, but the two branches would be reduced into one, and thereby the very words of the constitution which expressly require the concurrence of both houses in every act of each in order to make it binding would be completely violated; for, as in a joint vote the majority governs, and as the Senate is composed of fewer members than the house of Representatives, it necessarily follows, that should the two houses differ in their sentiment, as to the men proper to be appointed Electors, (which is the case at present,) the House of Representatives would prevail and carry their men without the concurrence of the Senate, the junction then of the two houses, for the purpose of appointing Electors would be a mere form and ceremony, since the Senate would have no vote in the election, as a seperate house, and no power of controuling the House of Representatives, as

their number is ſmaller. There is likewiſe no diſtinction made in the vote of a Senator from the vote of Repreſentative—the reſult will then be, that the opinion of the more numerous branch will be the opinion of the majority of the two houſes reduced to one chamber—would the Senate then have had a voice in chooſing the Electors? Would they then have exerciſed the right which the conſtitution gives them of rejecting the opinion of the Repreſentatives? And if they had exerciſed the power they indubitably poſſeſs, by refuſing to vote for the men the lower houſe might have ſelected, would ſuch a refuſal have prevented thoſe men (the choice of the Repreſentatives) from being elected? And would not their election then have been without the concurrence of the Senate, and conſequently an act of only one branch of the Legiſlature? Take another caſe, Sir,

Had the men whom the ſenate might have choſen for electors been rejected by the lower houſe, which would have been the caſe; would this rejection on the part of the repreſentatives have affected the validity of the election of the men choſen by the lower houſe? If a joint vote had been the method of appointing them? Has then the conſtitution given more power to the lower houſe than it has given to the upper—or are they not both equally component parts of the legiſlature? That a rejection on the part of the repreſentatives of the men choſen by the ſenate, can completely overſet the ſenate's choice, at the ſame time that a refuſal by the ſenate to chooſe the men ſelected by the repreſentatives, does not weaken the choic made by the repreſentatives?

It is to me, ſir, clear and deciſive, that the conſent of both houſes as two ſeparate houſes, is neceſſary to every act—and conſequently that an election by a joint vote is not conſtitutional. If a concurrent vote fulfils the intention of the conſtitution, as it reſpects the check which each houſe has on the other, ſhould not this method be preferred?

Some influential Jacobins have made the people believe that the ſenate have unlawfully deprived them of a vote for electors, by not conſenting to a joint vote; theſe jacobins are ſtriving to work people up to rebellion againſt the ſenate, by ſpreading ſuch falſehood—but I hope, and believe, that when the people reflect on this buſineſs, they will be convinced of the conſtitutionality of a concurrent vote, and the illegality of a joint one. I have done all in my power to ſhew them the true ſtate of the queſtion:

A CITIZEN.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

Yeſterday the legiſlature of this commonwealth met in this town, on the highly momentous buſineſs of appointing ELECTORS of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States. Very large majorities of both houſes aſſembled; and the uſual communications were made. —The ſecretary of the ſtate informed the two branches, that his excellency the governor would meet them this day, at 12 o'clock, in the repreſentatives chamber, and make a communication.

A letter was received from the hon Benjamin Goodhue, Eſq reſigning his ſeat in the ſenate of the United States.

The hon. Mr. Bigelow brought down a meſſage from the ſenate, for aſſigning this day, immediately after the governor retired, for chooſing a ſenator for the diſtrict of Hamſhire, in the room of the hon. David Saxton, deceaſed.

At the laſt choice of electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, the Legiſlature of this ſtate made choice of nine—of which number ſeveral were members of the executive and general court. A coincident helps the preſent legiſlature will act with ſimilar independence.—The buſineſs ought to be ſelected; and muſt be taken from whatever ſituation they may be found in.

On Monday the 15th of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at Leeton in Fairfax Couty,

THE SEAT OF GEORGE RICHARD LEE TURBERVILLE, deceaſed; and ſuch a part of his perſonal property as will be ſufficient to pay the debts due from that eſtate.

This property conſiſts of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, and ſtocks of all kinds, among which are a pair of elegant Geldings and ſome very fine blooded Mares and Colts. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on their giving bond and approved ſecurity for all ſums above 5 pounds. For all purchaſes under that ſum, ready payment will be expected.

GAWIN C. TURBERVILLE,
Sole Adm'r.

November 19.

ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 25.

From a PHILADELPHIA PAPER Friday laſt.

The following is the reply of his Excellency the Governor, to the anſwer made by the Senate to his Speech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

TO THE
SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Gentlemen,

It gives me great ſatisfaction to find that you concur in my opinion on the importance of the occaſion, on which the Legiſlature has been convened; and be aſſured that I regret with you the limited period that remains for deliberation and deciſion.

A variety of conſiderations occur, however, to juſtify the time that has been ſelected for an interpoſition of an executive authority.—it will be obſerved, that the Legiſlature has a power over its own adjournments; and if you, gentlemen, had thought, during the laſt ſeſſion, that another meeting of the ſame general aſſembly would probably furniſh the means to reconcile the jarring opinions of the two houſes, a propoſition for that purpoſe would, I am perſuaded, have been introduced. But the power which the conſtitution veſts in the executive magiſtrate, to convene the legiſlature, points particularly to thoſe emergencies which may occur during a receſs, upon which the legiſlature had an opportunity to deliberate; and with reſpect to which without his interpoſition, the ſeaſon for deliberation would have been loſt.

From the ſilence of both houſes on this point, therefore, I naturally inferred, that to aſſemble the ſame members again would be an abortive, as well as an expenſive experiment; and I am ſorry to add, that the tranſactions of the preſent ſeſſion have only ſerved to confirm the idea which I had formed. Though the nature of the queſtion is changed, the inflexibility of opinion remains. The difference between a general and diſtrict election, while thoſe modes of appointing electors could be contemplated, generated a conteſt with the ſame motives which now agitate the legiſlature, on the differencne between a pointing by a joint vote of its branches, or by aſſigning a portion of the number of the electors to the ſeperate choice of each branch. If then an adherence to your new plans, threatens to diſtranchiſe the ſtate, when you muſt act, or ſurrender the power of acting, what hope could have been indulged of a more auſpicious diſpoſition, upon an earlier call of the legiſlature? The exiſting majority of the laſt ſeſſion have not declared that, in that caſe, they would have yielded, any more than in the preſent caſe, to the opinion of the houſe of repreſentatives; and taking the iſſue of the preſent elections as a criterian, I can perceive no juſt reaſon to preſume, that, after conſulting our conſtituents, the houſe of repreſentatives could have yielded to the ſenate.

Hence I think it is obvious, gentlemen, that the executive authority was interpoſed, to convene the legiſlature, at the only time which preſented a proſpect of ſucceſs; and all the preparatory ſteps were taken, previouſly to the general election, without any poſſible influence from the event of that conſtitutional appeal to the ſentiments of the people. But with you, after all, it remains to fix, in the courſe of a few days, that character of Pennſylvania, as a member of the confederation.—In the name of our conſtituents, for the ſake of ourſelves and our poſterity, I implore you to conſider well the conſequences of your deciſion. Indulge not a predilection for forms, a ſpirit of innovation to the hazard of the peace the happineſs and ſtability of the union; but conforming to the precedents that have been judiciouſly eſtabliſhed, to the public ſenſe that has been univerſally expreſſed, deſerve and receive the plaudits of your country.

THO. MIFFLIN.

We yeſterday exhibited the propoſitions of the Democratic Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the reply of the Federal Republican Committee of the Senate.—We now preſent the following articles, which, we underſtand, have terminated this diſagreeable, and to many readers, diſguſting buſineſs.

The Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in reply to the exceptions which are ſtated by the Committee of the Senate to their propoſitions, obſerve—

1. That it has been obſerved in debate by the minority in the houſe of repreſentatives, it is underſtood to have been argued by the majority in debate in the Senate, and it is now ſtated by the Committee of Conference on behalf of the Senate, that an appointment of Electors by a joint vote of both branches of the legiſlature, would be a conſtitutional mode of proceeding.

2. That a majority of the houſe of Repreſentatives are conſcientiouſly of opinion, that Electors can only be conſtitutionally appointed by a joint vote of both branches of the legiſlature.

3. That, therefore, in accepting a joint vote the Senate will obtain what is in their opinion a matter of principle, but in departing from it, the Repreſentatives would ſacrifice, what is in their opinion, a matter of principle.

4. That on an occaſion ſo critical and important, involving not only the reſpect that is due to the ſacred obligation by which the legiſlature is bound to ſupport the conſtitution of the union itſelf, it is preſumed, that a diſpoſition will be felt, and manifeſted on both ſides of the conference, to produce a conciliatory, and ſatisfactory reſult.

5. That under this impreſſion, the conferees on behalf of the Houſe of Repreſentatives have before declared, and now repeat, that they cannot conſent to adviſe a ſurrender of the principle of a joint vote; but that they are willing to receive, and conſider a propoſition for apportioning the number of electors between the two houſes, in ſuch manner as ſhall not violate the conſtitutional right of the Senate.

6. That the Senate having in their amendments propoſed the appointment of ſeven electors to the Senate, and eight electors to the Houſe of Repreſentatives; the conferees in behalf of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, are prepared to receive and conſider the reaſons of the conferees on behalf of the Senate, for making that apportionment, and at the ſame time, will candidly offer the reaſons which occur in oppoſition to it.

7. That it is obvious that the only difference which exiſts between the two houſes, is the apportionment of the number of electors, the conferees on behalf of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, declare, That any reaſonable propoſition in that reſpect will be adopted by them, to reſcue the ſtate from the diſgrace and odium ariſing from a dereliction of her federal obligations; and that, they truſt, the candor of the conferees on behalf of the Senate, will prevent their making any but a reaſonable propoſition on the occaſion.

8. That upon the whole, the conferees on behalf of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ultimately declare, that they cannot, conſcientiouſly, recede from the principle of a joint-vote; but that they conſider the appointment of the electors, to the whole extent or the number to be appointed, as a fair ſubject for free diſcuſſion, and mutual conceſſion.

The committee of conference on the part of the Senate have conſidered the ſecond propoſitions of the committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in which they do not diſcover any thing important, to which the former reply of the committee does not furniſh an anſwer.

The committe of the Senate have already given their opinion on the appointment of the electors, and to enter now into a detail of the reaſons on which that is founded would be uſeleſs to thoſe who have already heard, and not practicable in the time given to reply. The committee conſiders the propoſitions of the committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, as leading to uncertainty and difficulty on a point which (for the honor of the ſtate) ought ſpeedily to be ſettled. The mode propoſed in the amendments, alike with that deſired by the committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, furniſhes the opportunity of a diſcuſſion as to the appointment of the electors.

Under the whole, the committee impreſſed with the juſtneſs of the principle which dictated the amendments of the Senate, and feeling themſelves conſcientiouſly bound to ſupport them, cannot agree to relinquiſh the ground which they have taken.

Public Sale.

On Thurſday the 14th day of December next, if fair, otherwiſe the firſt fair day thereafter, will be ſold on the plantation known by the name of LAWSON'S QUARTER in Fairfax county (Virginia) for cash only,

Negro Men,

The ſtock of HORSES, CATTLE & HOGS, Plantation Utenſils, Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

GEORGE JENKINS, Adm'or.

Charles county, (Md.) Nov. 22, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A MATCH of HORSES,

Remarkably large and well formed.—A credit of 90 days will be given, or payment received in wet or dry goods. Enquire of

JOHN GADSBY.

Alexandria, Nov. 25, 1800.

NOTICE.

All perſons having buſineſs to tranſact with the ſubſcriber at any time that he may be abſent from this place, will please apply to PETER CATLETT, who will give them information.

EDWARD MEEKS.

, 1800. 6t

Sales by Auction.

ON THURSDAY NEXT

At ten o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, *at our Auction Room on Union Street,*

French Brandy in pipes
Malaga Wine in pipes and qr. casks
Brown Sugar in barrels
Loaf Do. in lots
Soap in boxes,
Nails in casks
Hardware in lott,

Together with a great variety of

DRYGOODS,

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE

November 25. Auctioneers

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST on the road between Alexandria and the City of Waſhington, part of a GOLD WATCH CHAIN, together with a chryſtal SEAL ſet in gold, with the cypher I C H, under a creſt cut thereon. Alſo a gold watch key, and a diamond mourning ring. The above reward will be given to any perſon finding the ſame, on delivery to the printer hereof.

November 25, 1800.

FOR SALE, LEASE FOR A TERM, OR TO RENT BY THE YEAR,

A NUMBER OF LOTS in the Town of Centerville, both improved and unimproved. I can accommadate any deſcription of perſons, either genteel private families wholeſale or retail merchants, or mechanics, an excellent Tan Houſe forty feet by 20, with a grinding houſe bark houſe and currying ſhop all complete, and a quantity of bark now in the houſe, and a parcel of 2 inch plank ready to lay down—two conſtant ſtreams running thro' the ſpot which never fail in the dryeſt ſeaſon. I will alſo rent the plantation now in the occupation of Thomas Cawood near the Gums ſpring in Fairfax County. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber living in Centerville.

FRANCIS ADAMS.

☞ Good encouragement to all kinds of mechanics, particularly a tanner and ſaddler—enquire as above. F. A.

Nov. 25.

MESSRS. THOMPSON & VEITCH,

GENTLEMEN,

Having as I now believe unwarrantably indulged a ſuſpicious and hoſtile diſpoſition towards you, I have ſuffered myſelf to be hurried into meaſures which I ſincerely regret. Under that frame of mind, I was led not only to write to you (under the ſignature of Ricketts & Newton) ſeveral letters, but to prepare for publication a voluminous production wherein are exhibited charges injurious to your moral as well as mercantile reputation. I now feel myſelf conſtrained by every conſideration of truth and honour to declare to you that I am perfectly ſenſible of the great injuſtice I have been thus induced to offer you. I am thoroughly convinced of the rectitude and propriety of your conduct not only with reſpect to all mercantile tranſactions between us, but alſo relating to the ſeveral charges contained in the manuſcript intended for publication. It remains for me to make the beſt and indeed only reparation in my power, that of obviating by a candid and public avowal of my error, any poſſible evil which you may have ſuſtained by it. While I thus make the beſt effort within my reach of rendering juſtice to you, I feel myſelf equally bound to extend the ſame to my friends Messrs. Newton, whom I deſire to have been unreſervedly oppoſed to the publication of ſignature to the ſeveral communications.

JOHN CHAS. ALCKENS.

Alexandria, November 25, 1800.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to M[illegible] eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe their notes and accounts will be forthwith put into an attorney's hands. Thoſe having claims againſt the ſame are deſired to render them in without delay to the ſubſcribers. All perſons having claims againſt Thomas Peake, late of this place, are alſo requeſted to make them known to

[illegible]

Alexandria, [illegible]

October 21, 1800.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of [illegible] a Negro lad who calls himſelf SHARPE, and ſays his maſter's name is John Colbert, and that he was hired to a Mr. Edward Wheeler, near Martinsburgh in [illegible] 16 years of age [illegible] well made. The owner is requeſted to come [illegible] charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſpoſed of [illegible]

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of [illegible] are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe having claims againſt the ſame are deſired to render them in duly authenticated for ſettlement. Thoſe indebted will please make payment to

J[illegible]

☞ All [illegible] Line will be [illegible] office, and exec[illegible] PROMPTITUDE.